VOL. III.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

to teach and we asked him if he thought he

could teach the boys and he said "As our ancient Capt. John Smith taught the Indi-

NO. 12.

The Cheapest Place in Indianapolis the improvements of farms, dwelling houses etc.

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INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From the Hoosier to the National

"Mecca."

The Intervening Country as Seen by

a Terre-Hautentot.

Rough and Abounding With Romantic and Picturesque Scenery.

Washington, Oct. 17. - Leaving Indianapolis on the evening of the 15th inst., my trip was quite monotonous until the break of day, as all trips generally are in a sleeping car berth unless the car goes down an embankment or a collision is arranged for by the courtesy of the thoughtful train dispatchers, careful conductors and sober engineers.

We were rolling around, over, under ain scenery in this part of the Buckeye State. We passed by many little hamlets, villages and farm houses nested snugly down at the base or along the side of a rugged hill which in the light of early dawn, presented admirable scenery for an artist's brush. This part of Ohio is closely allied in natural seephology and the state of Ohio, the was overpowered and constrained to fly from France and swho shall act as teacher and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather the balance. Private Scretary Brown estimates the cost of the President's sickness at the decity of Cleveland and private individuals at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seath they sense, he first person spoken of was Geo. McKinney, our committee await that period in dividuals at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to seather and shall he be at Leland boy? They soon concluded to sea hills, mountains, etc.

nery, hills, mountains Virginia and Pennsylvania. At Steubenville we crossed the Ohio River, and passing over the "Pan Handle" portion of West Virginia, were soon in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, the great iron metropolts of Pensylvania and the Nation. Although it was Sunday moring, there were ample evidences of the gigantic enterprises which have earned for this city the name of "the Birmingevery conceivable direction great towering black smoke stacks arise like monuments before the eye of the beholder. try, energy and perseverance of the men

who have made Pittsburgh what it is. taurant and took the cars direct for through the coal and oil regions of the fewer evidences of improvement from long settlement than many portions of Ohio and Indiana. But this of course is largely owing to the extremely rough and mountainous nature of its surface. The tottering rail fences, old log huts ter known as "Jack," has been the happiest man in the city for the past week. The are predomidant features of the domestic improvement of this region. There is an almost universal lack of solidity years, they having been seperated when in all kinds of stuctures and consequentty everything seems to have been constructed for temporary purposes only.

In the central and eastern portions of the state however there is more portions. After the brothers on their happy rethe state however there is more perma-

nence, durability and taste manifest in

The mountain scenery of Pennsylvania is extremely magnificent Its hills and mountains are enduring monuments of the fearful rebellion against constituted authority in the lower regions that must have occurred at some remote period of the early world's for-mative history. The railroad through this region is a masterpiece of engineering when we take into consideration the magnitude of the obstacles over come in its construction. In many places the road bed is cut out of an almost solid mountain of successive lay ers of limestone rock. Again it is winding up a deep valley side by side with a narrow stream of clear sparkling water and in another moment all is indistinct in the darkness of a tunnel through YORK STORE some projecting mountain spur. Out of this it shoots across a deep valley or canon, and then is meandering around a curve in which the train, if long, is almost doubled up in passing. This is notably the case at Horse Shoe Bend near Altoona. This curve is in the shape of a capital U, and is almost a mile in length. You can imagine the shape of

a long train in passing this bend.

The knobs and the mountain spurs in this portion of Pensylvania are covered with a mixed growth of forest trees in which the cedar seems to predominate. I noticed one spur in particular where a great many cedar trees lay cut down and trimmed, ready for telegraph poles, which resembled very much a battlefield with a great many soldiers lying slain on the ground, while others still maintained their statue like position gallantly contending with the foe.

There was much beautiful scenery visible all along the route until nightfall over took us. Harrisburg, Pa., where we dineed, is in the midst of a picturesque valley, through which flows the Susquehana River. we passed through Baltimore after dark, arriving at washington at 9. P. M. I must defer further experience to another letter. E. R. B.

Colonel Harlan Interviewed.

"WASHINGTON, october 15 .- The Critic, this afternoon, has an able interview with Colonel Harlan. Bob, as he is familliarly called by his friends, is one of the most noted turfmen of the

West, and indeed of the country. He is a tall, athletic specimen of humanity, very intelligent, and his friends believe he would make a pretty fair statesman. Robert is light in complexion, and but few would ever believe he had African blood in his veins. like the late lamented Cease,, he was ambitious, and knowing his powers as an orator, longed for an election to the Legislature, that he might make the

welkin ring with his eloquence, He was duly nominated, and made a brilliant canvass, but to no avail, as his white Republican brethren scratched him, and he was defeated. A reporter this morning met Bob, and asked:

"Colonel, what is your mission Washington at this time?" "Just came down on business."

"Then you are not here to be vindi-

'Oh, no; the election is over. I was defeated, and by my own party friends too. I suppose I shall have to be con-

tented with the result." "To what do you attribute your de-

dice in the late election. You can im- ney, W. Taylor, W. Oglesby, and C. Murry. agine how far this prejudice extends when I tell you that of the ten Repubin Hamilton County were at all consistent party men they would have support ed the whole ticket, and not scratched anybody."

"Is there any dissatisfaction on the part of the colored men of Cincinnati

on account of your defeat?" "The colored men of Cincinnati feel justly indignant. One of them said to me just before I left home, that the Republican party was always glad to have us act as privates in the rear ranks, but ham of America." On all sides and in when it comes to running for office they sit right down on us, and give us to understand that we were only freed for They are in fact monuments to the induscan friends. The Republican party, however, must sooner or later educate them-Here we breakfasted in the depot res- selves up to the point of supporting colored men when they are so fortunate as Washington. This line runs directly to receive nominations for office. If they don't do that they will be the losers in great keystone state. Western Penn-sylvania is a rugged country and gives the long run." Colonel Harlan seem-ed to be very much downcast, and talked over his defeat with considerable warmth and feeling."

> After Thirty Years. Mr. Edward Francis, of Center street, betcause of Mr. Fraucis exhuberance of spirits is the finding of, to him a long lost brother, who he has not seen for more than thirty

[Correspondents will please make their communi-cations as brief and concise as possible. Owing to our limited space, we are frequently compelled to leave out matter that we would like to publish, but can not for want of space. All letters outside of In-dianapolis should reach us Thursday. All commu-nications written on both sides of the paper will be refused.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Terre Haute.

Harry Clark, a son of William Clark, has been very ill for three weeks. Green 'Day's youngest daughter is very ill and not expected to live.

Rev. Mitchem, and wife have returned from Conference. E. R. Bagby, is visiting in Washington.

We wish him a pleasant time. Charlie Lamont, and wife were in the city

ast week. Mrs. Dora Harris, is improving in health. S. W. Stewart, Prin. of our colored school

is doing good work. A. B. Archer, will come to the front again oon. Look out boys.

Miss. Jane Johnson, returned from Chicago

Rev. Mitchem, is stationed at Jeffersonville this year. Turner Bass, died at his grand-mother's

Fuesday night at 10o'clock. George Hall, has been quite ill for two

Mrs. Jane Davis, is quite ill and not expected to live. Rev. H. Wilson is our new minister. Wa

Noah Walden, Harry Clark and Miss. Irene Russel, are on the sick list.

Mr. Jordon, of Mattoon, Illinois, was in the city this week. very much surprised last week at the reception of a fine large globe from Supt. Wiley The Musica Harp Circle will organiz soon. We think they might sing in the Meth odist church as they have no choir at present.

Logansport. A. R. and Charles Moss, were in the city

Elder Jordan, has been returned to Logansport, and is welcomed back. Logansport is attached to the circuit. Kokomo is also

Wessley Burden, has been very sick for ome time but is out again.

A. Allen. and H. B. Turner, loook if they were lost. You want to "look a leedle oud," for the boys are after yon. Conference decided that a Sabbath School Conventiou would be held, but did not set

Springfield Illinois. Mrs. Lizzie Morgan of Chicago is in the

city visiting her parents Rev. H. Brown left for Milwaukee last

Geo. Beard of Chicago formerly on Conservator, was in the city last week. John King of Springfield Mass, was in the city last week and started for home Sunday

It is rumored that Miss Sallie Williams and Henry Clark will be married Nov. 23 Miss Josie Coleman aud Jordan Murray will

J. H. Mosley of this city goes to Bloomington to spend a few weeks with his mother Moses McCloud has stepped down and out to give away for Murray who has returned from

St. Louis after visiting his girl. Miss Nettie James of Mo. is in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield.

Miss Laura Joiner is in the city and her smiling face was seen at church last Sunday. On last Monday evening the young ladies and gents tendered Miss Clara Dulf a very enjoyable surprise party. A goodly number was present and with their voices lent merriment to the evening; everything passed off pleasantly and before the crowd retired Miss

Clara was presented with a very handsome

picture case by the party in testimony of their love and esteem. Those present were feat?"

"You see there is a lingering trace of race prejudice still to be found in Ohio, and I was a victim of that prejudice."

"Inowhat do you attribute your defined with the line of the love and esteem. Those present were Misses Alice Dulf, Nellie Adams, Anna Head, Anna Oglesby, Allie Killion, Lizzie Lee, Alice Taylor, and Emma Dulf; Messrs. G. W. Grubbs, Henry Sappington, J. Mosley G. Bates, H. Taylor, J. Jones Geo. McKin-There was a Sabbath school class formed last Sunday to be known as the Leland Ho and those kinds of songs, so he could not accept. The next person waited upon was Dudley Stevens who told us that he must devote all of his surplus time to Miss S. S. so we were compelled to leave him, just then we were compelled to leave him, just then the services rendered by the Pennsylvania Rail road Company. Ben Sea came up every person knows he is a lover of christianity and we were almost sure he would accept; we inquired of him if he would and to our dismay his only excuse was that Ben F. his room-mate was such sinner he would not let him accept. Our hopes were again darkened but we pushed on until we came to Robert Wright who

said I can't lay bown this "full" to teach a class, he was called and before we left he was wishing he had laid it down. No peron yet out of all this crowd; Wesley Williams we saw next, he said he would like to accept but did not feel worthy of the position Wilson Grabbs we then waited upon; he said on account of my recent discharging of Johnson I cannot possibly accept as my Havanas demand all of my attention. Justhen it began to rain and he disappeared some of the boys remarked that he had gone to take his "snipes" in out of the wet. John Mosley said he thought too much of the Alton bridge to teach a Sunday school class. Geo. Bates said I like to cross my feet too well to instruct the boys "pards." Ruff Hamilton said he couldn't watch Jones and teach a class so he must refuse the latter; we left him to watch Jones and started towards John Howard; John is a very silent fellow he shook his head and we turned away in

despair. We then spoke of Barney Cleam, when some person remarked that he was

about to be married fo Miss Jackson, so we did not disturb him. Well we then spoke to

ans the mysteries of the compass, so can teach them the mysteries of the Bible." He was engaged and reform has taken a hold on the boys and the class is prespering Longaru. Oh! What A Man! |Cincinnati Entuirer |

Two sprightly and beautiful young ladies have been visiting a fady cousin living in the country' not far from Wooster. These the country not far from Wooster. These three young misses are of that happy age which turns every thing into fun and merriment, and were constantly playing practical up in each other. All three occupy a room on the ground floor, that which in country parlance is termed "the best room." The two visiting young ladies on a particular evening went to a party in the neighborhood.

About an hour after they left, the afore-said young minister called and graved a night's longing, which was, of course, granted, and as ministers always have the best of every thing, the reverend was assigned to the "best room." The young lady who had not gone to the party was entrusted with the duty of sitting up for the absentones and informing them of the change of 100ms. She took up her post in the parlor, and, as the night was sultry, sleep overtook her and she departed on an excursion to the land of dreams. About half-past eleven o, clock the sprightly cousins returned, and as it was late they concluded not to disturb the household, so they quietly stole into their room throuh a low open window. By the dim light of the moonbeams as they struggled through the curtains the young ladies were enabled to descry the outstole into their room throuh a low open winlines of their cousin, as they supposed, in the middle of the bed. They saw also a pair of boots. The thought flashed across their minds their cousin had set the boots in their of boots. The thought flashed across their minds their cousin had set the boots in their room to give them a good scare. They put their heads together and decided to turn the tables on her. Silently they disrobed, and stealthily as cats took up their positions on three years afterward, moved by a love of liberty. on each side of the bed. At a given signal they both jumped into bed, one on each side of the unconscious dvine, laughing and screaming, "Oh, what a man!" giving the poor, bewildered minister such a promiscuous hugging and trussling as few persons can boast of in a lifetime. The nois of the proceeding awakened the sleeping sentinel in the parlor and the old lady, who was sleepiug in an adjoining room, and they rushed to the scene, explaining the situation. There was one prolonged, consolidated scream, a dash of muslin through the door, and all was over. The best of the joke was that the minister took it all in earnest, and would lister to no excue or apology, but solemnly folded

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

his official robes about him and silently stole

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ass Louisville, Oct. 25 .- The eleventh annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association met to-day in the Grand Opera House. Eleven States were represented by forty-four delegates. Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Indiana, presided. The annual report was read by Mrs. Lucy Stone. Letters in dorsing the movement were read from Gov-ernor Long, of Massachusetts; Governor St. John, of Kansas; Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana; John G. Whictier, Wendell Phillips. ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri; President G. W. Eliot, of the Washington University, St. Louis, and President John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin. Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin.
Reports of State Societies were read from
Indiana, Connecticut Nebraska, Rhode
Island, New Jersey, etc. Spirited addresses
were made by Dr. Mary F. Thomas, Mary E.
Haggart and Mrs. ex-Governor Wallace, of
Indiana; Lucy Stone, Massachusetts; Colonel
Howard and Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky;
Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New
Jersey, and others. Among the delegates
are two daughters of Cassius M. Clay, of
Kentucky. At the afternoon session, the Kentucky. At the afternoon session, the injustice of the present laws toward married women was forcibly stated by Colonel Ward. The closing afternoon speech, by H. H. Blackwell, showed the evils of ignorant voting, and the need of women suffrage South and North to raise the standard of po-

In the evening able addresses were made by Dr. Mary F. Thomas, Mrs. J. P. Fuller, of Missouri; Mary E Haggart, of Indiana, and Lucy Stone. Many new members have been added to the Society. The audience has grown steadily at each sess very warm interest is manifested.

The Money Cost of the Assassination. The expenses of the illness, death and fu neral of President Garfield, covering a period of eighty-five days, are estimated at \$347,650, of which the United States will pay about \$100,000, and the State of Ohio, the who said "I cannot teach and play my guit-ar too, so I must refuse." Jordan Murray services as being not strictly in the line of was next called upon and told us he liked their duty as army officers. It is thought "Molly Bawn", "Kiss we quick", "shoo fly" that the total cost of drugs will not exceed \$500. Such things as beef extract, koumiss, whiskey, brandy and wine were all donated,

> An Important Opinion. What seems to have been a bad blunder in the general appropriation act of 1879 has called forth the following opinion from the

Attorney General: Attorney General:

Section 4 of the general appropriation bill of 1879 reads: "All unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year ending October 30, 1880, shall be carried forward by the Treasurer and Auditor of State to the credit of the accounts for which said appropriations were made, provided that the Auditor and Treasurer of State shall on the 31st day of October, 1880, close all open accounts against said appropriations, and the unexpended balance shall remain in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund."

We must assume that the Legislature means something by a statute. If the words 3fst of October, 1880, in the proviso is not a misprint, this proviso mullifies the first part of the section. I have caused the enrolled bill to be examined but the "1880" of the proviso is not a misprint. I can come to no other conclusion than that It is a mistake of the draftsman, and should be read "1881."

Believing that it was the intent of the Legisla-ture to inaugurate a change, I should advise you to act accordingly, and payout and close up all open accounts against the appropriatious named in this act, and at the close of the business day of October 31, 1881, cover the unexpended balances

D. P. BALDWIN. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 25.—The Minnesota Legislature balloted for Senator to-day. In Senate the vote stood: William Windom, 29; James Smith, Jr., Democrat, 5; scatter-ing, 4—three Democrats and one Repub-

Mr. Naylor, who directed us to Mr. Headwaiter Young. That gentleman directed us to a John Smith, a distant relative of the Captain of that name. He had a girl named Possbontes too. He signified his willings of the rest of his unexpired term will meet Pocahontas too. He signified his willingness to-morrow.

MEN OF THE HOUR. "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and



THE PRIEND OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND AMERICA one of the most glorious pages of our history, has long furnished a theme for the historian, and attention beyond that of any other brave soul that could not then elaim to be American by birth. three years afterward, moved by a love of liberty, on hearing of the struggle in which the American colonies was engaged, he resolved to leave wife, home and kindred, and draw his sword on the side of the oppressed. Here was a sacrifice at the shrine of human freedom! Young, noble, wealthy, the friend of Princes, and the beloved of an adored and beautiful wite, he separated himself from all, and the advantages pertaining to his rank, to share the dangers and the fate of the brave handful of half starved, half naked patriots, who dared to stand up for right in the face of one of the most powerful Nations in the world.

His freedom of action in this relation, however, was embarrassed, inasmuch as the King, who obwas embarrassed, inasmuch as the King, who obthe object of this persecution, having fitted out a ship at his own expense, escaped to it in disguise, after untold privations, and after having once been recognized by a young giri who found him asleep on some straw, but who never once thought of betraying him

of betraying him.

He had heard of the loss of New York and New Jersey to the Americans, but this only served to increase his desire to hasten to the relief of the increase his desire to hasten to the relief of the latter. And so, although pursued by two French cruisers, and menaced by the English men-of-war on the coast, he escaped all dangers and landed safely on the shores of South Carolina. Here everything was novel and delightful to him, as he observed in a letter to his wife shortly after his arrival, and here he soon met Washington, for whom he formed an instant and abiding friendship, so impressed was he with the true nobility and commanding virtues of that great and mighty

When Lafayette first saw the poorly armed, ragged and half-fed forces of America in line before him at Philadelphia, nothing could exceed his surprise. But with a penetration beyond his years he perceived in this stern, self-sacrificing and dogged array all the elements of future success, and in this conviction often seemed to impart strength and hope to any whose spirits tended to droop beneath the weight of the reverses and great privatious that pressed upon them. Washington also soon began to discover the true metal in the young Frenchman of nineteen, whose sword invariably leaped from its sheath at the word of command. Hence, when but twenty, he was made a Major-General. the word of command. Hence, when but twenty, he was made a Major-General.

Lafayette's sufferings in our cause was severe, and his labora terrible. He was wounded at Brandywine and lay for six weeks at Bethlehem, when, although scarcely able to move, he wrote letters constantly to France imploring its statesmen to attack England in India and the West Indies. Before his wounds were healed he rejoined the army. He performed in winter a journey on horseback of 400 miles to Albany; he

ney on horseback of 400 miles to Albany; he commanded at Rhode Island: fought like a lion, and bore all the hardships and privations of war. After this he was seized with a violent fever, and open arms by all the young nobles of Liberal views, while the King pardoned him and sent him back to America with a promise of ships, money, clothes and men. Once again he rejoined Washington, who soon trusted him beyond all others. He now commanded in Virginia with

skill and bravery against Cornwallis, and with his illustrious chief, planned the campaign whic resulted in the taking of Yorktown and the clos of a long and painful war.

After the surrender of Cornwallis, Lafayette re After the surrender of Cornwallis, Lafayette returned to France once more, when the Revolution, prompted by the ideas and the success of the Americaus, begau to move in its tortuous grooves. He was now the favor te of the people, and was all powerful in the land, but in the shadow of his path crept the Marats, Dantons and Robespieres of the hour, while the armies of Europe lay in front of him, ready to crush his Republican projects. He was overpowered and constrained to fly from France and seek shelter on foreign soil: but instead

He now became a leader in every move pertaining to the advancement of liberal government, and cultivated a large farm at La Grange, near Paris. On hearing of the death of Washington he wept bitterly; and in 1824-25 after an absence of forty years, he again visited America, but this time with his son. His reception was magnificent beyond measure—the gratitude of a generous Nature permeating it through and through. He visited once more all the old historic places, and met many of his comrades in arms, with such intense emotion that it would be almost profanation to attempt to put it in words. On his return to France he still stood firm in the principles he had espoused and fought for; but the time of his departure was drawing nigh; for he breathed his last, in hope and in peace, at La Grange, in 1834, leaving behind him a character for all that was noble, self-sacrificing, courageous and just. His chateau at this piace has been the shrine of many an American pilgrim, and it is still filled with reminiscences of the land he loved and aided so well. He left one son, George Washington, and

visit America this fall, is the son of that son, and the last of his name. The portrait which we give here of the illustrious Marquis is from an engraving published by his family.

And pow that the magnates of our land are standing in the broad blaze of two glories at Yorktown—that of the past and that of the present—surely it will require no great effort of the imagination to lean to the belief, that no small share of the radiance that surrounds them is an emanation from the unseen spirits of the illustrious heroes who assisted in laying the formal stion of this great Common wealth. Could

Guiteau's Trial and Witness Washington, Oct. 25.—After an orgument by Scoville, Judge Cox postponed Guitean's trial until November 14. Scoville stated trial until November 14. Scoville stated that, in his opinion, the Court had jurisdiction, and intimated that he would not raise any question on that point. The District Attorney, opposing postponment, said: "Had anything been presented upon which the Court could act, except the statement of the counsel that he would establish the fact that an insane man killed the President? It was more important the sane man who assaminated the President should promptly expiate that crime. That was what the

StalwartS,

As well as HALF-BREEDS, are all in for buying their Cloth Dress Suits, as well as Overcoats, at the MOSSLER BROS. The Stalwarts claim those handsome long Ulsterettes are exactly to their taste. The Half-breeds claim, that for durability, warmth, and comfort, MOSSLER BROS.' clothing takes the lead. The fact that our stock is now full in all departments, and there will b no trouble to suit the most fastidious ones, and with the ticket you receive for \$3.00 cash purchase on the presents we will give away during the coming Christmas week, you should not fail to give us your patronage. Our prices are always a shade below any competition. Call at the

HOUSE,

and 45 East Washington Street.

people were waiting for, and not that this man should be proved insane." The Court, in granting a postponement to November 14, and no longer, said if this were an ordinary case of voluntary arrangement of counsel to enter into the case, he should say the case should not be subordinated to other engagements, but it was a consideration not to be disregarded that the order of the Court had taken counthat the order of the Court had taken coun-sel from the performance of other engage-

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has decided that witnesses for Guiteau living more than 100 miles outside the District of Columbia are beyond the jurby the Government; inside that radius their District Attorney Corkhill has received a telegram from Judge Porter, of New York, stating that he will assist the Government

counsel in the prosecution of Guiteau. A CHICAGO LAWYER TO ASSIST IN THE DEFENSE By Telegraph to the New York Herald.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24 .- Mr. Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, is very busy just now in replying to letters and selecting what witnesses he shall have summoned for the

the trouble is to ascertain what each knows relevant to the issues involved. LETTER FROM A CHICAGO LAWYER.

To-night Mr. Scoville received the follow-

defense. There is no lack of witnesses, but

George Scoville, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of October 17, 1881, was handed me by your son Louis, and in reply thereto would say that to your request that I appear as counsel for Charles Guiteau and take "principal charge of the case" I answer that I will, provided I can make arrangements with counsel on the opposite side in some libel suits. I am counsel for the Chicago Times and Chicago Tribune, both of which papers have cases on the calendars of the Superior and Circuit Courts, wherein the plaintiffs, as is usual in such cases, not only want large damages but "vindication." and are somewhat disinclined to grant any courtesy to opposing counsel. But I think I will be able to continue disinclined to grant any courtesy to opposing counsel. But I think I will be able to continue the cases notwithstanding and assist in the trial of Charles Guiteau.

A LAWYER'S DUTY.

There are a number of nondescript lawyers who have caused it to be said in the public prints that they have been applied to and declined appearing as counsel for Guiteau. To such I have through the same medium replied that they have declined before they were asked, and took this opportunity of acquiring notoriety and asserting the ownership of a virtue which the law, spoken through the lips of the great Choate, proc.asims an infamy. See 1 Bishop, fourth edition, page 470, note 12, which concludes as follows: "Every accused person has the right to have all proper defences made for him, and the lawyer who refuses to make a proper defence on the ground that he will thereby incur public obloquy violates a rule of honor and the high behest of duty which ought to sink him into everlasting intamy." And see Criminal Proceedings, volume 2, Bishop, Sections 1,001 and 1,002.

Thinking, Mr. Scoville, that by citing a few cases upon the subject under consideration I may aid you somewhat I call your attention to the authorities used by myself in the Villinger and Tansey cases, both of whom killed their victims under the belief that they were obeying a Divine decree, and both were acquitted, because it appeared that, while they were sane upon other subjects, the mind was diseased in this regard. A like result was had in the case of James Hadfield, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 26th of April, 1800, wherein it appeared that Hadfield had shot at the King while acting, as he believed, under the Omnipotent command. The case is fully set out, and the forcible reasoning and the elegantly scientific deductions of counsel appear in the fourth volume of Erskine's Speeches, page 116, together with a full review of former decisions rendered in cases wherein defendants were charged with murder or treason and the defense interposed hat of insanity.

As you must be afflicted with the reception of numberless letters in which are constant sugges-ions and citations of authorities, I will be brief tions and citations of authorities, I will be brief and call your attention to the reasoning of the Court and arguments of counsel in the case of Oxford, who was charged with shooting Queen Victoria; the cases of McParlane and of Sickles. The latter was tried probably in the same court room in which Guiteau will be tried. Let me hear from you in reply.

I am yours courteously.

A. S. TRUDE.

Mr. Trude is a well-known lawyer, who whose tenacity in martaining his position in a lawsuit is such as to forbid intimidation, and causes him to execute whatever he undertakes. Mr. Scoville regards his being in this case as one of importance, and with Mr. Robinson, of Washington, expects to master the subject matter and be ready for one of the most remarkable trials known in the annals of criminal jurisprudence.

Charles Clay and John Burrows entered the banking house of Dr. Wesley Park, at Fieldon, Ill., last Wednesday in open daylight, and, with drawn revolvers, compelled the Doctor to give them the contents of his safe, \$3,500. As they mounted, Dr. Park killed a horse under one, when both robbers rode off on a single animal.

FOXHALL WINS.

The American Horse Wins the Cambridgeshire Stakes Easily-Time, 2:151-4. LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The Cambridgeshire stakes to-day were won Foxhall. Time-

Crowds thronged the course to-day. Dur-

ing the hoisting of the numbers, which showed thirty-two runners, there was a sharp shower, but before the start the sun shone brightly. Great annoyance was felt by Americans at not seeing Foxhall and Mistake saddled on the paddock. A majority, including Foxhall and Mistake, had the spirited manner at \$33 to \$1, while Foxhall maintained his position. A large amount went on Keen and Champion. The track was very heavy. There was some de lay in starting, Sportsman and Peter showing much temper. The field eventually got away on pretty good terms, and for the moment presenting a beautiful line of color. Shinglass and Eminence were first to break the line, and they made a joint running with Knight Athol, Lucy Glitters, Montrose and Prometheus. For immediate attendants, well up with these, were the Corrie Filly, Muriel, Scobell, Falkirk and Incendiary. Then came Petronell, Preston paus, Ben D'Or, Pilammon, the remainder being well together for three furlongs, when Shinglass and Eminence dropped back and Lucy Glitters assumed the lead. She was succeeded by Tristan, Piracus, Incendiary, Poulet, Philammon, Prometheus and Foxfrom the ruck and was lying handy with the lot named. At the red post he drawn up to Lucy Glitters, who headed him by only a half length, the pair running very wide of each other, Foxhall being on the top ground. Tristan and Poulet were alone, showing prominent in the center of the course. The race was were a long way clear of Incendiary and Piraus, who shortly afterward showed dis-tress. When half way up the hill Foxball made a grand spurt, and quickly getting on terms with Lucy Glitters, won cleverly by a head, Tristan, running on to the end, being

beaten by a neck for second place. AN INTERVIEW WITH KEENE. NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .-- James R. Keene wner of Foxhall, was warmly congratu' lated on his victory. Asked if it was un expected, Keene replied, "Well, I should say not, as I backed him very heavily to win the race. He is the grandest horse in the world to win, carrying the immense penalty he did, on account of his former victories. The great Ben D'Or, unplaced at even weights, and Lucy Glitters, who has proved herself a good racer and carrying only ninety-one pounds, were beaten by my horse. He was ridden by a third-rate jockey so our English friends can hardly credit the victory to great experience or the ability of

"What is your opinion of the colt now? and I would not fear to start him against anything on four legs. His winning the Cambridgeshire to-day, and thus making the most remarkable "double victory," having previously landed the Czarowitch, is the nost marvelous performance ever accom-

"How about the rumors of a match be "I would rather not express myself on that point, but my opinion of Foxhall you know. If he retains form, I don't think any living horse can out foot or out stay

Walton, of St. James Hotel, this city, now England, won \$160,000.

Scarcity of Water.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- The alarm caused by sioner Thompson, of the Public Works, says the supply in the reservoirs will not hold has practiced in Chicago twelve or fifteen years. For several years he has given attention especially to criminal law. Though filled to insure ample supply for fire purfilled to insure ample supply poses. To maintain this supply and at the ame time furnish manufacturers with the water needed to continue work, the people are compelled to abandon baths. Wells, forgotten since the introduction of Croton water, are being cleaned out for use. The present drouth is unprecedented

It is said that the private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to \$80,000,000, and she possesses an annual income of \$3,250,000. Before her birth her parents were so poor that they had to borrow the money to pay their passage to England, that the expected Princess might be born on British soil, and she remained in comparative poverty until she ascended the throne.

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